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# The



# People.

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NEW YORK, APRIL 9, 1899.

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## REPORT.

To General Executive Board of the S. T. & L. A.

BY NATIONAL SECRETARY.

A Detailed Account that Bunches into one the Proofs that Pure and Simple Leadership is a Scab-Affair Working Hand in Hand with the Labor Fleece.

To the General Executive Board.

Comrades:—In submitting my report on the Schoen Steel Car Mill's strike, Allegheny, Pa., whither I was sent to take charge in the name of the S. T. & L. A., March 2, I shall try to be as brief as possible and report the same, also the many obstacles that were thrown in our way by the allies of the capitalist class to compel the employees to return to the deplorable condition from which that had rebelled.

The strike was inaugurated at first by departments where the tasks had been increased, without any advance in wages, and the firm refusing to remedy the following grievances:

1. To close their mills on the Sabbath day.

2. Refusing to allow the departments to cease work when a fellow workman was killed, until such time as the body would be taken away.

3. Refusing to remedy the system of time checks.

To give you a clear understanding of the second demand, will require some explanation. From the many accidents, the most of which proved to be fatal, the mill was called a "slaughter house," and for anyone to acquaint his friends with the fact that he was working in the mill, was to infer that he was tired of life, and they could look for his death at any moment. To cite a case in point, the Sunday before the trouble, a young man, who, by the way, had just been married, while running a crane was killed and his body fell from the track onto straps that were placed under the tracks to catch anything which might fall. The men in this department stopped work to try to get the body down. The Night Superintendent, John Meade, whom I will mention later on in this report, ordered all men to their machines under penalty of dismissal. The body lay for some time in the position it had fallen with blood spattering around the men, who were compelled, under this cursed wage system, to continue to drudge or lose their miserable chance of earning a livelihood.

The third grievance was in keeping with the second. When a man secured a position in the mill, he was given a brass check with a number on. This he was compelled to drop into a slot machine on entering the mill, which registered the time he started to work. Should he be a few minutes late, a fine of 25 cents was imposed. At night, or when the turn was through work, the men were compelled to line up before a window and receive their checks, which was the only proof they had to show for the time they were employed. When you consider that 2,000 or more men employed in each shift, you will have some faint idea of the time the men lost in waiting in line to have their checks returned to them, which was so necessary to prove the time of labor they had sold to this capitalist concern.

At the beginning of the strike, the men sent word to the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, the Knights of Labor, and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, respectively, requesting them to send speakers and organizers to help them to conduct the strike. The committee was informed by these three so-called national labor organizations that if they could not see the necessity of organizing before they went out on strike, it was no time to come and request their assistance when they (the strikers) were in trouble.

On the committee's reporting this answer back to the strikers, three comrades of the S. T. & L. A. who were among the strikers, rose and informed the men that they would get speakers and organizers, and assist them all they possibly could while the trouble lasted. This statement being accepted by the strikers, Comrades Schulberg and Eberle attended their meetings and addressed the strikers. Comrade Schulberg, who is quite a young man, having but just passed his twenty-first year, and being well versed in Socialism, saw the great opportunity before him to promote our principles among those of our class who were unacquainted with our teachings, delivered a most stirring address and poured into his audience the principles of New Trade Unionism; it was listened to very attentively, and the conclusion of his remarks he had anticipated his audience.

Comrade Eberle followed and dwelt on the necessity of a class-conscious organization of workmen, with the result that some seventy odd men sent their names for membership in Local Alliance 191, S. T. & L. A.

At the second meeting, which Comrades Schulberg and Eberle attended, on Saturday evening, March 4, two other states named Quin and Wyatt, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who had been informed of the great success the Socialists had met with, attended for the purpose of showing the strikers that they were being misled by listening to the promises of the Socialist Trade &

Labor Alliance. They were permitted to address the strikers and after they had finished Comrade Schulberg replied, and exposed their conduct and treachery to the working class so thoroughly that they were hooted from the hall.

The strike having spread to other departments, the firm saw that they had something on their hands that they had not bargained for, and at once took steps to create trouble that would discourage the strikers and thereby cause them to return to work. On Monday, when Comrade Schulberg was leaving the hall, two men stepped up to him and without any cause or provocation struck him in the face. The comrade made no attempt to retaliate, but a policeman, who was standing opposite and could not possibly help seeing the whole affair, walked over and told Schulberg to stop fighting or he would lock him up. Schulberg then re-entered the hall and remained there. In the evening, another meeting was held and the strike had been strengthened by more men joining the ranks. When this meeting was adjourned an outrageous affair took place which clearly showed that what had happened in the morning was part of a pre-arranged plan to get Schulberg out of the way.

When Schulberg and others were trying to get on the car to go home, a man, who had stepped on the car a block below, refused to allow Schulberg to board the car, claiming that he (Schulberg) was drunk; at the same time two men ran up. One of them was the man who had attacked Schulberg in the morning. These two men began to punch Schulberg right and left. The conductor pulled the bell for the motorman to go ahead. Comrade Eberle called out and ran to the front of the car and told the motorman that an assault was being made on a passenger, and to hold his car; if he did not he would be a party to the assault. Thereupon the party who had refused to allow Schulberg to board the car showed his authority, that of a special officer, and placed Schulberg under arrest. The strikers began to gather around and would have taken Schulberg away from the officer, but he (Schulberg) waved them back and told them not to do anything that would cause further trouble.

The men then fell back and Schulberg was taken to the nearest station house. The next morning comrades of the party were in Court and endeavored to find out what the charge was against Schulberg; they were informed by the magistrate that as yet there was none, and his case would not be tried that day. The comrades then went out to secure counsel. While they were gone Schulberg was brought into the Court and tried under the charge of "disorderly conduct." The Police Officer testifying that in the morning he saw Schulberg come out of a saloon and begin to fight with two men on the sidewalk. Schulberg demanded a jury trial. The magistrate said: "Alright, ten dollars fine, or sixty days in the workhouse." Friends of Schulberg called after he was sentenced and were told that he had been sent up for sixty days, but nothing was said to them about the fine. They asked to see him and were informed that he had already started for Clairmont, where the workhouse is situated. But, while Schulberg's friends were inquiring for him, a very peculiar part of this plan was being carried out in the prison pen. Mr. Schoen had been admitted by the police authorities to see Schulberg and he endeavored to talk to him about the trouble. Schulberg told him that he did not wish to have anything to say to him. That he (Schulberg) did not belong to the organizations of labor whose representatives were in the habit of talking to the employers in private. Schoen finding it impossible to make any impression on our comrade, he retired and Schulberg was immediately railroaded to the workhouse, where his hair was shorn and the stripes put on him inside of an hour. A friend of our cause, on hearing what had been done in this case, immediately took steps which caused the authorities to undo as far as possible all that they had done as far as possible as possible, and on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, Schulberg was out and on his way home.

On Wednesday morning, March 8, in company with Comrades Schulberg and Bergmann, I went to the headquarters of the strikers. The actions of the firm and the authorities were explained by Comrade Schulberg to the strikers, and they were more firmly cemented than ever. In the afternoon, in company with the Executive Committee, I visited the firm and saw Superintendent McCool and two others. Chairman Stamper presented the bill of wages and demands. The Superintendent received the same and inquired whether there was a representative present from the different departments, and he was answered in the affirmative. Mr. McCool then inquired how long the different representatives had worked for the firm and upon receiving the necessary information, said that they could not be sufficiently informed to properly represent the different departments from which they had been chosen, and he therefore could not deal with them. This was notwithstanding the fact that the chairman and two others on the committee were receiving as much as their departments were asking for in the new bill of wages, which fully shows that they were skilled workmen and capable of representing their different departments.

On Thursday morning, the hall where the strikers met and the streets leading to it were crowded with men to learn the result of the visit of the committee to the firm. On the meeting being called to order, Chairman Stamper and others submitted their report. During the meeting we were informed

(Continued on page 4)

## THE COMMUNE.

Timely Utterances by Jean Jaures.

Epoch-Marking Character of the French Commune in the History of the Proletariat—What It Meant—Secret of its World-Wide Magical Effect—The Three Immediate Objects to be Attained by the Modern Militant Proletariat—A Mirror for America to Look Into and be Guided.

On the 18th of last month, a mammoth meeting was held in Paris, France, at the Salle Chayne to commemorate the anniversary of the French Commune. A large number of leading Socialists spoke. So many were the speakers that only short addresses could be delivered by each. The following were the words of Comrade Jean Jaures:

"In coming here to salute the combatants of 1871, I wish to recall to your memories certain decisive words contained in the manifesto that was addressed by the Central Committee on the morning of March 18 of that year:

"The proletariat of Paris, in the midst of the defeats suffered by and the collapse of the dominant class, declares that the hour has come for them to save the situation by taking into their own hands the direction of public affairs."

"This is the answer to those who say the Commune had no programme. It is the very utterance I just quoted that turns the Commune into a new and original fact. Until 1871, the proletariat had been but a fulcrum for other revolutionists; the working class had done nothing but aiding the revolutionary bourgeoisie. In 1871, for the first time, did the class of the exploited, instead of bowing to power, say: 'France is mine; the world is mine!'"

"This, fellow citizens, is the reason why the Commune of Paris produced its magical effect upon the world: other countries had had their glorious hour of battle, but nowhere before did the proletariat place itself at the head of power."

"We can perceive among the peoples only an emanation of revolutionary Socialism. At the very hour when those workmen of Paris were locked up within a wall of iron and fire, at that very hour did they make the announcement that they worked for the proletarians of all countries, knowing that international appeal would be hearkened."

"And yet there are people who seek to crowd France back upon herself. The attempt is a parody; it is abominable sacrilege."

"The proletariat declared that it came to save the nation in the midst of the defeats suffered by the dominant classes and their collapse. In that consists the grandeur of the revolutionary proletariat."

"But the working class understands that it is for them to save the old patri-mony that the dominant classes are incapable of defending. It says: 'I must save the Republic!'"

"To-day we measure the height to which the French proletariat raised itself on that day. Nothing can henceforth rise above it."

"But, after having gathered these lessons, we must resume the battle in the conditions since created. To-day, the proletariat enjoys unity of doctrine and of thought. Socialist thought has been rendered precise and clarified."

"All schools affirm the necessity of socializing productive property, and of uniting the workmen of all countries."

"Yes; it has been my fortune to carry to the English Socialists the greetings of the French Socialists. To-morrow it will be in Brussels, then at the Hague that the Socialists will gather to say to the diplomats: 'YOU can not abolish war because you are the incarnation of war yourselves; capitalism means the war of all against all; the war of the capitalist against the workingman; of even the poor against one another; it means, beyond that, the war of each class against all others, until that day shall come when society shall no longer be cut in two through the privilege of property!'"

"And the Socialists will further say to the diplomats: 'By what hypocritical process do you, who are within yourselves an inventory of all conflicts—come here to prate about peace! There is none other than the workingmen capable of bestowing peace upon the broad common fatherland of emancipated labor!'"

"All this the Commune had affirmed. Since then we have traveled a long way. But we indulge in no illusions. The capitalist world is still strong. Let all Socialists be gathered in their trades unions and their political committees. This is the twin work to which we must consecrate ourselves."

"And yet another measure. The Army is to-day being incited against the proletariat. Cries of: 'Long live the Army!' are caused to be uttered at the passage of troops for the purpose of misleading the young soldiers. This is a great crime; here is a great danger. We must humble the reactionary and proud chieftains, and elevate the young soldiers to the dignity of citizens. The old military servitude must be wiped out; this army must be made to participate responsive to the ardent breath of the Revolution."

"Thus must we perpetually announce to the soldier: 'You are marching behind imposition, Calumny, Crime and the Coup d'Etat; return to thy people, return to thyself—to the Proletariat, to the Republic, to the Revolution!'"

## FARMERS' TRUST.

"The Five States Milk Producers' League."

Its Plans, Purposes, Methods and Aspirations—The Inward Consciousness of the Sort of Socialism there is at the Bottom of Property—Holders' "National Ownerships" Portrayed in a Dialogue Between a Socialist and a Member of the Oncoming Farmers' Milk Trust.

The attention of all concerned—the extensive collection of wind-jammers, fakirs, and freaks—is respectfully called to the following tale as one fully proving their assertion that the proletariat cannot save himself, but needs the aid of the employing farmer to lift him out of the slough of despond into the realms of bliss.

Likewise can the following true tale be used by the aforesaid political hotson and jetsom, to show how "socialistically inclined" the small-farm-owning crew is; how they "sigh for Socialism with a big S and pant, as does the deer, for that good time coming, now heralded by the sound, as of angry thunder, of the myriad footsteps of small farmers hastening to the Co-operative Commonwealth;—which, if like Debs, you keep your aridular organs in close juxtaposition to the earth, you can readily hear swelling up like unto the breakers of the sea of Eternity on the shores of Time."

How happy will not the pantsless proletariat feel, when he can know for a certainty that the "great middle class of farmers" are "coming his way," stirred with a desire to see him furnished at least with new patches on the bosom of his trousers, even though he may have no pants.

Listen, therefore, ye untutored sons of toil to the story of how your saviors are beginning to save you and thereby honor the prognostications of the great and only "Gene" and the lost tribes of Israel who follow after him.

The farmers of New York State who are now selling milk to the combine which controls the milk supply of New York City, have been instrumental in forming what is called the "Five States Milk Producers' League," composed of milk producers in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

The plan of organization is as follows:

"The officers of the league go around and get from each farmer producing sufficient milk to sell a 'power of attorney' to sell for said farmer all the milk produced by him; said 'power of attorney' to begin September 1, 1899. All farmers granting such 'power of attorney' to become members of the Five States League."

The object of the league is to control sufficient of the supply of milk for New York City, and other towns in the five States mentioned, to fix the price which shall be paid for milk at the railroad stations.

Heretofore farmers have had to sell their milk at the railroad as low as three-quarters of one cent a quart; with the aid of the "Five States League," it is the intention to raise the price to 2½ cents per quart at the railroad stations.

During a conversation with a prominent member of the "Five States League," I gleaned the following allegations: That said league would have control absolutely, after September 1, of over two-thirds of the milk supply of New York, Buffalo, Boston, Rochester, Albany, Philadelphia, Providence, Jersey City, and several other large towns; that the league was composed of any and all farmers who sold any milk; that absolute control of the individual farmer's milk had been vested in the officers of the league and that on September 1 "hell is going to be turned loose" until the farmers get the price fixed by the league.

On my asking this gentlemanly farmer how they intended to turn "hell loose," he said: "By withholding the supply of milk."

"But that would cause awful misery in the cities, especially for the children," I suggested.

"Well, what has that got to do with us?" exclaimed the farmer, "we've got to live, too; anyway, you people in the cities would have to give in in two days."

"Yes," said I, "but it's not we people in the cities who are to blame for the lack of profit you complain about now, we have no objection to you farmers making a living, we ourselves, that is the working class, are not causing your trouble; it is the capitalists."

"That's it," said the farmer gentleman, "it's those damned capitalists we're trying to get at."

"Yes, but you don't get THEM, you get US," said I. "Why not join with the working class and fight for the overthrow of capitalism with its private ownership of the wealth producing and distributing agencies? Why not rid the country of capitalism and capitalists by making the implements of production and distribution collective property?"

"Well," answered he, "if we had the government ownership of railroads then we need not pay so much to bondholders and corporations, I am in favor of that."

"Then you could sell milk for less than it is now sold," said I, "and thereby benefit the workingman in the city, eh?"

"No, you see with milk selling at the station for 2½ cents a quart a man couldn't clear more than \$1,000 a year

on a herd of 20 cows; and \$1,000 is little enough for any man who has five or six thousand dollars capital invested."

"But," said I, "if you get but 1½ cents a quart for milk now and you raise the price to 2½ cents, won't the retailer in the city raise the retail price?"

"Oh, yes I suppose so," said he, "but that's got nothing to do with us, we don't care what the retailer charges; all we want is the 2½ cents a quart."

"Yes, but suppose before you get it," said I, "your fight may cause the death of many children, what then?"

"Ah, we can't help that, that's not our business," said this "Nature's nobleman."

"Well, say," said I, "don't you think it would be better if you were to combine with the working class and jointly secure the collective ownership of all land, tools, factories, railroads, machines, mines, etc., etc.; then when you produced you would be certain of getting equal value in some other man's product, and it would not be necessary to corner the market and thus cause misery and death for perhaps thousands of men, women and children?"

"Say," said he, "do you mean that land, cows, buildings, horses, farm machinery and all like that should be owned by the nation?"

"Yes."

"Oh, no! Oh, no!" objected he, "I've worked for what I've got, and I'm not going to turn it over to a lot of lazy, good-for-nothing tramps from the cities, oh no!"

"But, you said you favored the government ownership of railroads, didn't you?"

"Yes, but that's different," said he, "I could get cheaper rates then."

"Well," said I, "if the workingman could get government ownership of land, cows, farms, etc., he could get cheaper milk, see?"

"Well, he'll never get it while farmers have anything to say," said Mr. Farmer. And there I quit this, according to Debs, second-cousin-to-aunt-Billy of the workers, rioting in glorious visions of how his "Five States Milk Producers' League" was going to knock the stuffing out of the milk trust; all in the interest of the poor, dear, weak, little proletariat, who so badly needs the tender and thoughtful care, of his elder and larger brother; the employing farmer, supplemented, as it must be, by the solicitude and self-denying abnegation of that "demolisher of trusts" and boomer of assassinations à la Miles; that great and only one-cent-latter-day-silver-bug-forty-square-miles-of-nastiness-and-combining-electric-shoker eclect, the "New York Journal."

It was a wise man who said: "There are fools and fools,—but, don't forget the farmer," and especially the two-bus-buckeye farmer, trying to form a Trust, which Trust will get one solar plexus blow from J. P. Morgan and then "wake up"—as the Irishman said—"to find himself dead."

ARTHUR KEEP.

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## THE SCREWS ARE TURNING IN HOLYOKE.

HOLYOKE, Mass., April 4.—What ever affects paper-making affects Holyoke and Holyokers, there being fully one-fourth of Holyoke's working population, over 3,000, employed in the twenty paper mills of the town.

Seventeen of these mills manufacture the finer grades of writing, book, bond and ledger paper. These mills have gone into the combine and at present there are experts in the mills classifying, checking off, viewing everything in the mills. The work of these experts naturally alarms the workers, foremen and superintendents; and each one asks himself the question, How is the change going to affect me?

A comrade, who has worked nearly all of his lifetime in these mills, made this statement: "The change from the individual management of these mills to the combine management will throw out of employment hundreds of men and women in all departments, including the well paid clerks, foremen and even superintendents. You see," proceeded the comrade, "there is a good deal of labor and material wasted now by reason of the many small orders for paper. We have to stop and clean the machines, and prepare the material for every order that comes in. The combine will run all orders for one kind of paper on selected machines which will turn out only that class of paper and no other. Consequently, there is no need of frequent cleaning of machines, and no waste in material, hence much labor will be done away with and lots of material saved. The mills being run by a central office, much supervision, clerking and office work will be dispensed with. Instead of seventeen offices with a full set of officials for each there will be only one office; consequently, many will lose their jobs as the Socialists and who sneered at the Socialists and thought them crazy because they foretold that things would turn out just so. And those who retain their jobs will have to work harder than ever because the machines will be kept running full speed all the time with little interruption except when enough goods have been produced; and then there will come shorter hours (as is now the case with the envelope trust) and, of course, shorter pay."

Your correspondent asking, What is to be done about it? was told: "Get hold of the law-making bodies, and make laws to suit the new conditions." The by-standers assented, saying: "By God, you are right!"

## HELP!!

The Owens Chimney Machine Shakes Up the A. F. G. W. U.

SOCIALISTS, TAKE HOLD!

Hopelessness and Helplessness in Which a Generation of "Pure and Simple" Ignorant Leadership Finds a Once Powerful Organization at a Critical Moment.

MARION, Ind., March 30.—The trials of the chimney workers of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union have begun. The national officers of that labor organization have sent a circular to the trade containing the following:

"The Owens chimney machine, which has been operated in an experimental way for six months past, and which has been the cause of much agitation to the chimney trade, has become an important factor in the chimney business. The capacity of the machine has passed beyond the point of mere speculation and into the domain of definite information. It is no longer necessary to guess what the machine can do; we can now ascertain what the machine has done. In Montreal, where the machine has been operated for nearly six months by our members, a maximum production of 1,348 No. 1 bulb crimped top chimneys has been reached; an average production of 1,150 of No. 2 bulb crimped top chimneys; the greatest production was 1,250, the average 1,050, at a shop cost of \$10.05, including cost of crimping. If we assume that by practice the shop's at Montreal may be educated to the point of producing on an average as many chimneys per turn as the greatest output at that point to date shows, and if we allow the same loss for cutting off one end of the chimney (20 per cent.) as is now allowed for cutting off both ends of the regular paste mould chimney. Montreal is producing one dozen No. 1 bulb crimped top chimneys at \$10.11, to which it is necessary to add the cost of cutting off and glazing the heel. If we assume that such labor will cost \$0.01½, which is liberal enough for all comparisons, the result at Montreal may be said to be dozen No. 1 bulb crimped top chimneys at \$10.12½."

"Passing from Montreal to Toledo, where the same machine is operated under more favorable circumstances by non-union labor, and under the direct supervision of the inventor, we come in view of more discouraging results to the chimney trade. The shop cost at Toledo is \$8.35 as against \$10.05 at Montreal; for cutting off and crimping at Toledo and finishing ready for the market is three-fourths of one cent per dozen against a cost of \$0.01½ at Montreal. As for the production, the numbers at Toledo are far in excess of those at Montreal."

"The results already attained by the machine threaten to demolish the entire chimney trade, unless something is done to minimize its influence. The manufacturers, as much interested as the workers, now appear to be less concerned than the workers regarding the machine. This is probably due to the fact that some of them are now engaged in trying to organize a combination in the trade upon which they can rely to place the burden of the machine competition upon the shoulders of the workers. Certain it is that not one of them has made a suggestion to meet the machine problem that does not contemplate either reduced wages or increased hours upon the part of the workers."

"In face of the situation now confronting the workers, brought about by the presence of the machine, we feel that an advisory meeting of the chimney trade should be held, made up of one representative from each factory, to consider the situation to present it in all its details to the chimney trade, and to advise what in its judgment should be done by the members of the chimney trade in view of the situation."

It will be noticed that the national officers call for an advisory meeting, made of one representative from each factory. They think that all the members of the chimney trade are not capable of voting intelligently upon such questions. That is the way the members here in Marion look at it. It will also be noticed that these officers don't seem to know what is hitting us any more than if they were Choctaw Indians. Their surprise at the calmness of the employers at this juncture; their wonderment at the threatened reductions; their child-like astonishment "at the situation now confronting us";—all that presages some stupid scheme along the old beaten path of "Pure and Simpledom."

Never was the S. T. & L. A. more needed. If it does not take hold promptly, demoralization will ensue in our trade, and the individual workers will be seen scampering for safety, like naked Filipinos, armed with bows and arrows, before the modern guns of the American soldiers.

E. J. DILLON, Organizer, Section Marion, Ind.

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## THE PEOPLE.

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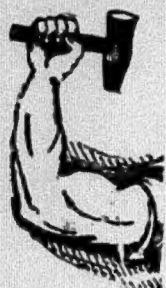


## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential) ..... 2,068  
 In 1890 ..... 13,331  
 In 1892 (Presidential) ..... 21,157  
 In 1894 ..... 33,133  
 In 1896 (Presidential) ..... 36,564  
 In 1898 ..... 82,204

Well, you folks kin keep on shoutin' will ye  
 gold or silver cry,  
 But I tell you people hams is scarce an' fowls  
 is roosin' high;  
 An' all ain't de so' o' money dat is posterin'  
 my min',  
 But de question I want answered 's how to get  
 at any kin'!

PAUL LAWRENCE DUNBAR.



Municipal elections have been held in  
 several towns during the last few days,  
 with the Socialist Labor party in the  
 field. Only from few places have the  
 returns reached this office; but those  
 that have come in are cheering.

From Dayton, O., for instance, we  
 learn that at the city election the S. L.  
 P. polled 314 straight votes, to 244 last  
 year.

From Catskill, N. Y., where the party  
 never yet had a ticket and set up a  
 full one this year, the news is that the  
 S. L. P. candidate for Trustee in Dis-  
 trict 2, John W. Clum, polled 92 votes;  
 Nelson S. Shaler, for Trustee in Dis-  
 trict 3, polled 98; Myron Hamm, for  
 Treasurer, 90; James S. Burhams, for  
 Assessor, 81; Du Bois B. DePay, for  
 Collector, 88; Warren E. Winkler, for  
 Police Justice, 97.

## PLAIN LANGUAGE NEEDED.

Professor Herron is credited with  
 these words, recently uttered in a  
 Western city:

"The industrial civilization of to-day com-  
 pels every child born into it to fight, from  
 start to finish a pitched battle for existence.  
 A man, put thus on the defensive from the  
 very moment he first draws breath, can in  
 no wise know what is in him, or even aspire  
 to do, much less do. This industrial civiliza-  
 tion curses the soul of a man if he triumphs  
 over it or is dragged beneath it. To the suc-  
 cessful man it means the destruction of  
 conscience. To him who fails it means  
 destruction of individuality."

"We have not risen to anything that  
 might be called reason in our collective life  
 in the municipality or in the common-  
 wealth, until this whole communal life  
 places all its resources instantly at the dis-  
 posal of every child ushered into this world.  
 Instead of that, through some alchemy or  
 strange unreason, every child born into  
 your city, whether on South Side or in the  
 18th Ward, finds itself either struggling to  
 keep what it has or to get what is not. In  
 other words, this industrial civilization,  
 the blessings of which some of our prech-  
 ers would carry into the new-caught islands  
 of the sea, threatens with destruction every  
 child from the very first dawn of its self-  
 consciousness."

"What to-day is industry organized for?  
 For what do trusts come into being? To  
 what is the modern commercial genius driv-  
 ing itself? It is to the modern commercial  
 laws, ways and means to keep the people  
 of the earth from using the resources that  
 were intended for them."

"The citizens of this city, nearly all of  
 them, are fighting a life-long pitched battle  
 to escape economic destruction—with no op-  
 portunity to live a positive life, a life that  
 is self-expressive. Industry as constituted  
 to-day, puts all men on the defensive, and  
 when life is merely spent in self-defense,  
 the living of a positive life is almost im-  
 possible."

These sentiments are well expressed,  
 and the facts and reason cogent; so far  
 so good. But how is this all to be  
 avoided? Is it avoidable? The pas-  
 sage gives no clue. In days, like these,  
 when social misery is so keenly felt,  
 something more is needed, something  
 more is called for, than to lay the finger  
 on every gash that the existing so-  
 cial system hath given to the people.

Is Free Silver the solution, is Gold  
 the solution, is Free Trade the solu-  
 tion, is Protection the solution, is  
 Free-smashing the solution? What is  
 the solution?

The Socialist Labor party says: "So-  
 cialism, via the conquest of the public  
 powers upon a programme that de-  
 mands the unconditional surrender of  
 the Capitalist Class."

What says Prof. Herron? Does he  
 think so? If not, why not? If he does  
 think so, why says he not so?

## MARLBORO A TYPE.

It is now approaching on ten years  
 that the conflict started between the  
 Socialist Labor party and the Labor  
 Fakir brigade. The policy of endea-  
 voring to precipitate these gentlemen,  
 and of directing the party's course ac-  
 cording to their suggestions was  
 abandoned. A new policy was started,  
 the policy of seeing in the "Labor Lead-  
 ers" just what they were, and not  
 following being humbugged by them.  
 The party ran up its column to the mast-

head, and nailed them there; took and  
 kept the political field; and, keeping its  
 head close to the wind, plowed its way  
 forward. Such a policy had upon the  
 Fakirs the effect that smoke has upon  
 squirrels when made to draw through  
 a hollow tree: the Fakirs were smoked  
 out into the open. From that moment  
 on, these wretched had to face the mus-  
 sic. The method they adopted was that  
 of charging the S. L. P. with "Union  
 Wrecking." Thus the conflict has since  
 been raging on that quarter around the  
 word "Union": the Fakirs claiming  
 that their organizations were the only  
 real "Unions," the S. L. P. maintaining  
 that Fakir-led organizations, run for  
 the collection of dues, and operated in  
 the interest of the capitalist class, are  
 not "Unions" at all, but that the  
 genuine Union is that organization of  
 Labor that is organized for the daily  
 class struggle and does not allow cap-  
 italist politicians to play with it as with  
 a foot ball.

It can not be denied that the leading  
 representative of the Fakirs' style of  
 "Union" is Mr. Samuel Gompers. What  
 he says is a "Union," such as he under-  
 stands the word, must surely be a  
 genuine sample of his genus; nor can  
 it be doubted that what he considers  
 the proper policy and "trade union  
 lines" must be typical of the policy and  
 conduct of his brand of Unionism.  
 Now, then, at the late Kansas City so-  
 called convention of Mr. Gompers' A.  
 F. of L., he delivered a speech; that is  
 to say, he delivered several; but one  
 of his speeches, recorded on page 122  
 of his own "Report of Proceedings,"  
 contains a passage that, just now, read  
 by the light of recent events in Marl-  
 boro, Mass., is of intense interest. Re-  
 ferring in the speech to the municipal  
 elections, then just held in that town,  
 Mr. Gompers said:

"We elected the Mayor and ten out of four-  
 teen Councilmen, and ON TRADE UNION  
 LINES, TOO."

Stick a pin there.  
 During the last five weeks labor  
 meeting upon labor meeting was held  
 in Marlboro denouncing the Mayor,  
 who had been elected "on trade union  
 lines, too," the ground for these meet-  
 ings being his hostility to the striking  
 shoemakers; and last week not only did  
 that Mayor veto an order, whereby the  
 city government granted the free use  
 of City Hall Sunday afternoon for four  
 weeks to the striking shoemakers, but  
 the City Fathers, an overwhelming ma-  
 jority of whom had been elected "on  
 trade union lines, too" à la Gompers,  
 did not re-pass the order over the veto  
 of the Mayor.

We have here, on the authority of  
 the best authority on Pure and Simple  
 Unionism, a comprobation of the  
 charge brought against the concern by  
 New Trade Unionism.

The Pure and Simple Union, utterly  
 class-unconscious and led by ignor-  
 amuses and scamps, proceeds upon  
 lines that render every of its acts a  
 boomerang. Class-conscious politics it  
 rejects as impractical and repulsive to  
 "Unionism," but the sort of politics it  
 adopts as "trade union lines, too" is  
 the politics that the cat in the fable  
 was subjected to when she allowed the  
 monkey to use her paws to draw the  
 hot chestnuts out of the fire with.  
 Never standing erect, being devoid of  
 the dignity that class-consciousness im-  
 parts, Pure and Simpledom always  
 leans on something else; that some-  
 thing else is its hereditary foe; it does  
 the work for him, and—gets it in the  
 neck.

## The boast of Gompers:

"We elected the Mayor and ten out of four-  
 teen Councilmen, and ON TRADE UNION  
 LINES, TOO."

Is typical of Pure and Simple victories.  
 Whether on the economic or any other  
 field, on the Gompers "trade union  
 line, too," these victories are all alike,  
 —moonshine; they all alike lead to but  
 one end—Union Wrecking.

## POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC.

The below clipping from the San  
 Francisco, Cal., "Post," giving the ac-  
 count of a Court scene where Comrade  
 James O'Brien was tried for "obstruct-  
 ing the streets," needs no further intro-  
 duction to be enjoyed:

James O'Brien, a street orator, who on  
 Sunday afternoon preached the gospel of  
 pure politics from piles of lumber and  
 fruit boxes along the water front, was before  
 Judge Graham this morning charged with  
 obstructing the sidewalk.

Officer Whittle, who participated in the  
 arrest, took the stand and told of the al-  
 leged lawlessness of the defendant. Ac-  
 cused O'Brien followed. He assisted in  
 dragging O'Brien from off the top of a pile  
 of lumber.

"Was I or the lumber obstructing the  
 street?" asked the defendant.

McGrath had to admit that the lumber  
 took up more room than the speaker, but  
 he qualified his declaration with the ex-  
 planation that O'Brien was a crank.

"What is your idea of a crank?" hurriedly  
 asked the defendant.

McGrath worked uneasily in his chair and  
 refused to reply. By prodding him with  
 questions O'Brien drew from the guardian  
 of the peace the startling testimony that,  
 in his opinion, a crank was a man who dis-  
 agreed with him.

Judge Graham took a hand in the discus-  
 sion with a remark to McGrath: "You are  
 in a court of justice," remarked his Honor,  
 and must not imagine that you are on the  
 water front hawking sailors or addressing  
 piles of lumber. The arrest was illegal,  
 and the defendant is accordingly dis-  
 missed.

The orator then retired from the tribunal  
 of justice, followed by a troop of his dis-  
 ciples.

## A VIRGIN FIELD.

That economic conditions are the  
 basis of social institutions, and an  
 idea of the atavism which would re-  
 sult from the adoption of such a sys-  
 tem as the Single-Tax, may be gathered  
 from an able article in the March  
 number of the "Atlantic Monthly Mag-  
 azine," "Our Contemporary Ancestors  
 in the Southern Mountains" by  
 W. G. Frost.

It will surprise many to learn that  
 we have, within the ride of a day or  
 so, between two and three million peo-  
 ple "who are living to all intents and  
 purposes in the conditions of the col-  
 onial times."

All through the Appalachian system  
 —a mountain territory much larger  
 than all New England—live "these  
 eighteenth century neighbors and fel-  
 low countrymen of ours." The writer  
 points out that the pioneers of this sec-  
 tion "went West" under the same  
 mighty impulse which peopled West-  
 ern New York and Ohio, but a vast  
 mountain region lay in their pathway,  
 they stepped aside from the then great  
 avenues of commerce—the waterways  
 —and practically became lost in this  
 great inland and upland realm. The  
 fate of these pioneers and their  
 descendants is a forcible illustration of  
 the importance of ready intercommuni-  
 cation as a means of progress. The  
 highways of this section "are the beds  
 of streams; commerce and intercourse  
 are conditioned by horseflesh and  
 saddle-bags."

In external survivals are the log-  
 cabin, flambeaux lamps in which  
 grease is burned with a floating wick.  
 "Handmills for grinding can still be  
 constructed by well-brought-up moun-  
 tain men, and in some places they have  
 not yet lost the tradition of the fashion-  
 ing of the old English crossbow!" The  
 "wheel" of the mountain maid is the  
 spinning wheel, which she uses to-day  
 as did her forefathers for a hundred  
 generations. Startling survivals of  
 Saxon speech are to be found, quite a  
 vocabulary of Chaucer's words was  
 made out by the studious. Along with  
 these survivals of Saxon arts and  
 speech survives the thought of the  
 eighteenth century. Of the develop-  
 ment of things and ideas since the Re-  
 volution they have no knowledge, these  
 things have not affected them. The  
 very songs they sing are the old Eng-  
 lish ballads of the original settlers.  
 Their religion is accepted with a liter-  
 alness that would distract "modern  
 criticism."

Politically they are in the feudal  
 state, voting for their "leader" ir-  
 respective of what he may determine  
 to stand for. The social condition is  
 well reflected in the blood-feuds of  
 which the outside world hears but  
 vague rumors, the homicides are com-  
 mitted to satisfy some "point of  
 honor." "As an institution it has its  
 roots deep in old world traditions." Here  
 in prosaic America a Scott might  
 find material for a new Waverley.

The industrial development is on a  
 par with other things. Lumbering, get-  
 ting out and rafting logs, is the chief  
 means of contact with the outside  
 world. Small individual production  
 for home consumption prevails, what  
 little excess of production there is falls  
 into exchange through barter at the  
 store. Ownership of small land hold-  
 ings is the rule. The author informs  
 us that this Arcadian simplicity will  
 soon be a thing of the past—herein lies  
 its importance to us. "Ruthless change  
 is knocking at the door of every moun-  
 tain cabin. The jackals of civilization  
 have already abused the confidence of  
 many a highland home." Resources  
 elsewhere becoming worked out, the  
 lumber, coal and mineral wealth of the  
 mountains is to be possessed. The  
 capitalist is appearing upon the scene,  
 with his advent the inaccessible will be  
 made easy of approach. Then in the  
 twinkling of an eye this region, which  
 still preserves with the lack of con-  
 veniences of the colonial times their  
 sturdy independence, will be trans-  
 formed into dens of slave-pens like  
 those of Pennsylvania with which  
 capitalism has made us familiar, with  
 all the woe the words imply, unless—  
 unless the new trades unionism of the  
 Socialist Labor party marches shoul-  
 der to shoulder with capitalism when  
 it fairly invades this section, and WE  
 MAY REST ASSURED IT WILL.  
 When the "philanthropic" capitalist  
 here takes up the "white man's bur-  
 den"—plunder from the workers—let  
 there be no fakirs to connive at the  
 robbery or to keep the workers per-  
 plexed at the cause of their sufferings.

Mr. Frost warns us not to confound  
 these people with what is termed the  
 "poor whites," the mountaineers had  
 little or no contact with slavery, even  
 toleration for it never penetrated the  
 mountains, so that when the civil war  
 came these people stood by the old flag  
 and even held Kentucky and West Vir-  
 ginia loyal to the Union. The writer  
 bears testimony to the fact that while  
 the people are what is termed "illit-  
 erate" many of them from experience  
 and reflection upon the problems of  
 life have gained the poise and power  
 of true philosophers. We are reminded  
 that it was this region that produced  
 Lincoln.

Here is virtually a virgin field for  
 Socialist effort, let us as individuals  
 and as an organization sow it deep  
 with the good seed of Socialism, as we  
 do this work now so shall we reap in  
 the near future.

JOHN HOSSACK.

Jersey City, N. J.

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WHAT DAMNED FOOLS MARX  
AND ENGELS WERE!

The story is told that, somewhere  
 in the backwoods, a rustic, who knew  
 as much about law as the potatoes that  
 he hoed, was elevated to the Bench in  
 his village. The man was a caricature  
 of a Judge, and slaughtered juris-  
 prudence as he slaughtered pigs. One  
 day he had been particularly hard on  
 the canons of the law, and gave a de-  
 cision that staggered the lawyer  
 against whose pleadings the decision  
 was rendered. For a while the lawyer  
 sat with his head between his hands;  
 then he recovered himself, picked up a  
 volume of Blackstone's Commentaries  
 and rose to address the Court.

"His Honor" growled out to him:  
 "What, on your legs again; do you still  
 insist I am wrong?"

"No, Your Honor," answered the  
 lawyer with a twinkle in his eye, "just  
 the other way; I only want to show  
 Your Honor what a damned fool  
 Blackstone was"; and he then pro-  
 ceeded to read a passage from the  
 reverend jurist that "His Honor" had  
 just been transgressing.

The country Solon of the story (in  
 point of law) is not in it with the  
 "Volkszeitung," "Economist" (in point  
 of political economy). In the language  
 of the lawyer in the story, we shall  
 here proceed to show what damned  
 fools Marx and Engels were, by plac-  
 ing in parallel columns certain recent  
 Solomonic utterances of the "Volks-  
 zeitung," on the one side, and the  
 statements of the founders of modern  
 Socialism, on the other:

## Volkszeitung, March 29

The workman pays the indirect  
 taxes of his country (in so far as these  
 fall upon the necessities of life) as con-  
 sumer out of his earnings. It is due to  
 new or higher taxes upon the necessities  
 of life, the prices of these rise, the wages  
 of the workman, DO NOT—on that ground—  
 AT ALL RISE. (The underscoring is the  
 "Volkszeitung's" own.)

Economists always take the price of in-  
 crease of the price of exchange with  
 other commodities, and altogether ig-  
 nore the moment at which labor accom-  
 plishes its own exchange with capital.  
 When it costs less to set in motion the  
 machinery which produces commodities,  
 then the things necessary for the main-  
 tenance of this machine, called work-  
 man, will also cost less. If all commodi-  
 ties are cheaper, labor, which is a com-  
 modity, will also fall in price, and we shall  
 see later that this commodity, labor, will  
 fall far lower in proportion than all  
 other commodities.

If the workman still pine his faith to the  
 arguments of the economists, he will  
 find, one fine morning, that the price of  
 his commodity, labor, has dwindled in his  
 pocket, and that he has only five sous  
 left.

## Engels, Preface to the above, 1888.

Protection at home was of advantage to  
 none but the producers of articles of  
 food and other raw materials, to the  
 agricultural interest, which, under then  
 existing circumstances, meant the receivers  
 of rent, the landed aristocracy. And  
 this kind of protection was hurtful to  
 the manufacturers. By taxing raw ma-  
 terials it raised the price of articles  
 manufactured from them; BY TAXING  
 FOOD IT RAISED THE PRICE OF  
 LABOR; in both ways, it placed the  
 British manufacturer at a disadvantage  
 as compared with his foreign competitor.

The hour is not yet to take hold of  
 the allegations of fact in the "Volks-  
 zeitung" article of last March 7 and  
 show them to be false, substantially  
 false; show the "heavy burden" that  
 "every man, woman and child" of the  
 working class is thereby said to be  
 made to bear, by reason of the recently  
 imposed indirect taxes, to be a reckless  
 fabrication, and the figures of dollars  
 and cents, with which the fabrication  
 is tricked out, a mere jugglery, worthy  
 of the expert "Tax-Reform" bour-  
 geois juggler in figures. A special ar-  
 ticle on the subject, thus carrying this  
 necessary war "into Africa," and ex-  
 posing that, to the working class, per-  
 fidious article of March 7, is in prepara-  
 tion, and will in due time be published.  
 On that line of the subject, the cor-  
 respondence from Comrade Arthur  
 Keep, found on the third page of this  
 issue, may, for the present, suffice as a  
 preliminary ray of light. In the mean-  
 time we shall take up successively the  
 scientific economic principles at issue  
 that the "Volkszeitung" is slaughtering,  
 particularly with an eye on indirect  
 taxation upon which it continues  
 to harp.

The two passages above quoted from  
 Marx and Engels give the obverse and  
 the reverse of a medal, that may be  
 called the Law of Wages as affected by  
 indirect taxation.

To say that the workman pays the  
 indirect taxes, thereby reducing his  
 share of the wealth he produces, is the  
 favorite trick by which the free trader  
 and "tax reformer" generally seeks to  
 cheat the workman into supporting

him as "a reliever of the burden of  
 taxation from the shoulders of the  
 workingmen." The statement means  
 that, the tax being removed, the work-  
 ingman's franc, to use Marx' words,  
 will be able to buy more than before.  
 The above passage from Marx brilli-  
 antly nails the insinuated economic  
 lie: just as soon as these indirect taxes  
 are removed, the wages drop, and they  
 drop harder than the tax. Does the  
 "Economist" on the "Volkszeitung"  
 know this? Either he does or he does  
 not. If he does not, what a damned  
 fool Marx was! If he does, how crimi-  
 nally tactless is not the method,  
 adopted by the "Volkszeitung," of  
 treating so delicate a question, on which  
 the capitalist class in this country has  
 created so much confusion, without  
 saying one single, solitary word on  
 the subject that even if indeed these  
 indirect taxes are thought to crush the  
 workers) THE REMOVAL THEREOF  
 WOULD BRING NO RELIEF, because  
 "the franc will dwindle down to  
 five sous"! Silence on such a point,  
 hand in hand with the accentuation of  
 the claim that the workingman DOES  
 pay the taxes, can have no effect other  
 than to drive the workingman into the  
 "Tax-Reformers' shambles." It is not  
 the American workingman alone who  
 is particularly given "to jumping side-  
 ways" as the "Volkszeitung" insul-  
 tingly and with its usual tactlessness  
 puts it, but all workmen of all na-  
 tionalities are given the same way.  
 Where man thinks he CAN get SOME  
 relief, it is human nature that he  
 should be inclined to try and get that.  
 This the "Tax-Reformer" knows full  
 well, and he has successfully made,  
 not Americans only, but Germans,  
 Jews, Irishmen, Italians and all the  
 other nationalities in the country  
 "jump sideways" with the lure of a  
 relief that the economic Law of  
 Wages makes impossible to the wage  
 slave. Silence on such a point, whether  
 out of ignorance or otherwise, brands  
 a writer unfit, and marks the work-  
 ingman's paper that tolerates him an  
 ignis fatuus to its workingmen read-  
 ers—however much he and it may  
 thereby earn the love and affection of  
 the small trader class, larger beer  
 saloonkeepers, little speculators in real  
 estate, usurious money lenders, etc.,  
 who alone could find relief in a re-  
 moval of such taxes. That much for the  
 one side of the medal.

Engels gives the other side. A rise  
 in the cost of the necessities of life  
 does NOT AT ALL RAISE WAGES  
 is the rigid economic law dogmatically  
 laid down by the "Economist" of the  
 "Volkszeitung"; to claim that a rise in  
 the cost of the necessities DOES raise  
 wages the gentleman repudiates with  
 "NEVER!"; he declares that such a  
 claim savors of the "long ago buried  
 'iron law' of wages," and, in haughty  
 disgust at the inferiority of the  
 races who will need enlighten-  
 ment on this subject, he glories  
 in the thought that the "German So-  
 cialists" have "long ago made the cor-  
 rect theory part and parcel of their  
 flesh and bone."—How un-German;  
 how given to dead and buried past er-  
 rors; in short, what a damned fool  
 Engels was to say that the indirect  
 taxation on food in Protection England  
 DID RAISE THE PRICE OF LA-  
 BOR, i. e., the wages, and as a matter  
 of course, at that!

The obverse of a theory that Marx  
 elucidated as far back as 1847, Engels  
 tersely gives, as late as 1888, the re-  
 verse of. Indeed every student and  
 observer knows that the question of  
 taxes is a question between capitalists;  
 this fact transpires clearly from the  
 above quotations throughout the mag-  
 nificent discourse of Marx and the  
 cleverer preface to it by Engels. But  
 they were no pedants, glibly-headedly  
 coughing up chunks of undigested  
 learning.

There may be those, who, of vulgar  
 turn of mind, may gloat at this con-  
 troversy as they cruelly would at a  
 dog-fight; or others, who, sufficiently  
 informed, may think the controversy  
 idle. But it is neither a dog-fight nor  
 an idle affair. The surprise has thus  
 and again been expressed beyond the  
 boundaries of this city at the relatively  
 slow progress of the party here. To  
 point out the reason is to help to re-  
 move the evil. On the one hand, the  
 German workingman in this city can  
 not be taught false economics, he can  
 not be left exposed to the lures of false  
 economics, without the poison, injected  
 into him by a daily paper in his own  
 language, being carried over to and con-  
 taminating his fellow wage slaves of  
 other extractions in his shop;—and if  
 that poison comes from a paper that is  
 considered Socialist, the poison will be  
 only of all the surer effect. On the  
 other hand, the German workingman  
 here can not be blown up with racial  
 conceit, a notion of vainglorious su-  
 periority over his fellow wage slaves  
 of other nationalities. American espe-  
 cially, can not be breathed into him by  
 a paper in his own language, without  
 the day is postponed when his other  
 fellow wage slaves and he can frater-  
 nize,—and if that mischievous conceit  
 proceeds from a paper that is con-  
 sidered Socialist, the mischief is bound  
 to be all the worse: men repelled by  
 the racial conceit of others are more  
 likely to feel repulsion against than  
 attraction for the principles of such  
 people. Among the brightest intellects,  
 among the foremost, hardest, most in-  
 dustrious workers everywhere in the  
 party are German comrades to be  
 found; they are second to none and  
 abreast of the best, all along the line;  
 but for THESE the party would not be  
 even where it is to-day. But they, and  
 for the same reason that they, our non-  
 German comrades here are, so to speak,  
 swimming with leaden boots. The  
 situation can not be better described  
 than in the closing words of the first  
 article we wrote when, on last Decem-  
 ber 25, we felt constrained to open fire  
 on the "Volkszeitung":

Passages, such as the one here submitted  
 to the scalpel, can not find their way into  
 the party's "German organ," the "Vor-  
 wärts"; it is in charge of too clear-headed  
 and conscientious a man for that. But the  
 "Vorwärts" is read mainly outside of this  
 city; and here, indeed, we find the German  
 element moving with steady pace; in the  
 city, however, the "Vorwärts" is little  
 read; the "Volkszeitung" is considered its  
 daily edition. In view of the appearance  
 of such and similar wrong-headed and  
 leading articles in a German Socialist daily  
 paper in this city, it is at all surprising  
 that progress from the quarter of the German  
 element is not here what it might be!

A third 5,000 edition of the pamphlet  
 "What Means this Strike?" is now out.  
 Its large sale is a gratifying sign of  
 the times, and it is an evidence of the  
 class of literature that is most useful  
 and, consequently, best called for.



## Uncle Sam &amp; Brother Jonathan

Brother Jonathan—I wonder why it  
 is the Socialists must season so benign  
 a principle as theirs with the sauce of  
 hatred.

Uncle Sam—Do they?







## WHAT NEXT?

An Open Letter to Prohibitionists,  
by J. C. Pierce, Pleasantville, N. Y.

In our effort to get at an answer to the question "What Next?" let us first review what we, Prohibitionists, started out to accomplish, what has actually been done, and why we are still so far from success.

The founders of the Prohibition party expected, and every earnest Prohibition voter down through these 28 or 30 years, has expected, that finally a majority of the people would join together for the purpose of MAKING AND ENFORCING a law for the suppression of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants for beverage purposes.

Now as to results:—Only about 30,000 voters have subscribed to that doctrine, which seemed to be so eminently practical, reasonable and Christian; and the prospect for a majority along that line seems further off now than ever. What is the cause of this terrible apathy? Why is it that even the Christian church can do nothing more than pass resolutions in favor of temperance, while its voting membership are almost a unit on the other side?

Here is my answer:—The struggle for existence with the great majority of people is becoming so absorbing, that even professing Christians cannot consider anything else. The saloon is in business to make money; and this is a time when money rules, as is proven by the successful defiance of the laws by numerous corporations, trusts and combines. And therefore it has now become my firm belief that under the demoralizing influence of the increasing struggle for existence, there is not, and never will be, a majority of the people of this land, sufficiently disinterested and heroic, to ENFORCE PROHIBITION. What next, then? The Co-operative Commonwealth!

But you say you cannot dismiss the great moral issue of the temperance question. I understand that feeling fully, as I have been through it, and because I have had that experience I believe I can speak with greater weight.

I propose to prove that under the Co-operative Commonwealth, the temperance question will SETTLE ITSELF AND STAY SETTLED, more effectually than it can be settled by a Prohibition party.

Why does the liquor traffic exist? Not primarily because some people want to get drunk, but because others want to make a living. The liquor dealer, like every other man, is in business to make money, and not "for his health." Here we are again face to face with the question of the struggle for existence. And is it not evident that a victorious Prohibition party would have a continual and gigantic fight on its hands to enforce the law? Is there any reason to believe it would be any more successful than the victorious Republican party has been in enforcing the 15th Amendment? Why should it be more successful? There is not enough available moral force in the country to make it possible. In evidence I would mention the failure of the people of Prohibition States to enforce their own Prohibitory Amendments or Statutes. And in every case it is the increasing struggle for existence that leads the people to DEFEAT THEIR OWN HIGHER INSTINCTS.

Now the fact is you can't cultivate these higher instincts successfully without a secure economic foundation. INDIVIDUALS may sometimes do it; but such exceptions simply prove the rule that the masses can not. You might as well try to build a house without a foundation. The Bible warns us against such folly, and the warning is just as well worth heeding to-day as ever.

It is the purpose, then, of the Co-operative Commonwealth to furnish this absolutely secure economic foundation which it is necessary for society to have, in order that it may live and move and have its being as it should. It proposes to remove the struggle for existence by providing work for every person, and by securing to every person the full value of his labor. Under these conditions, with the comforts of life within reach of all, there will be no need to keep, or to patronize, a saloon, and the question will simply solve itself.

You say it is utopian to talk about removing the struggle for existence! But have you investigated the question? Pray, tell me, why should there be any struggle for existence in this country, with all its marvelous natural resources, and all the wonderful labor-saving machinery which has come into successful operation during the past few years? It is proven beyond the shadow of a doubt that less than 5 hours work per day by each person, properly planned, as it could be under co-operation by the Commonwealth, would produce all of this world's goods for every person that could be used; and every person would be secured forever from want, or the fear of want.

Why, then, is there any struggle for existence? Why, then, with this beneficent state of things just at hand, and really within our reach, do we continue to have an increasing amount of poverty, suffering and want on the one hand, and on the other increasing accumulations of wealth?

This is why:—Because the expensive and extensive and necessary machinery of production and distribution is owned and operated by private concerns for private profit. Under private management, labor-saving machinery becomes labor-DISPLACING machinery; and the number of enforced idlers in the country to-day, as the result of this displacement, is nearly 5,000,000. Because of the expensiveness and extensiveness of machinery necessary for production, manufacturing and transportation companies can unite together in great trusts and pools, and regulate prices arbitrarily, without regard to supply or demand. The competition of these 5,000,000 unemployed makes it possible for the trust to secure labor at starvation wages. And, again, the trust having no competition in selling, can name its own price—thus it robs the community at both ends of the line. This was impossible in the days of our fathers when the simplicity and cheapness of tools made it comparatively easy for anyone to engage in almost any occupation, and to have for

himself all the benefit there was in it. Now it is so different, and entirely a question of machinery. Now it requires immense accumulations of capital to operate railroads, mines, and factories. We cannot go back to the old days—we would not if we could. But it behooves us to learn to operate these new machines so they will become the servants of the people, and not continue longer to enslave the people, as they do now.

The only remedy is to abolish all private ownership in the means and machinery of production and distribution, including land, and turn it over to the State, the people collectively, to be operated co-operatively by all, for the benefit of all.

Experience has proven that it is impossible to regulate trusts, for they regulate legislation to suit themselves. And as our own A. A. Hopkins says so tersely: "You can't regulate a business that regulates your methods of regulation."

Dear Prohibition Friends, we are confronted by conditions capable of yielding untold blessings to the race. It behooves us in an especial manner, as a party who profess to listen to the voice of the Great Father, that we do not turn away from His revelations of to-day, in our zeal for His revelation of yesterday.

For many years we have known what it was to struggle against "The conspiracy of silence and the engineering of contempt." Then let it not be laid to our door that we are inhospitable to this newer subject, which includes our own; and which is in fact the practical application of Christianity to the temporal affairs of men.

"New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth; They must upward still, and onward, Who would keep abreast of truth."

Give this matter your careful consideration, and see if the time is not at hand, when you go to the polls, to put your cross in the circle under the "Arm and Hammer," the emblem of the Socialist Labor party, which stands for the Co-operative Commonwealth; and thereby give your assistance to the oppressed who are trying so legitimately to help themselves.

## REPORT.

(Continued from page 1.)

that Superintendent M'Cool and the Mayor of Allegheny were downstairs. An invitation was at once extended to them to come up to the meeting and hear what we had to say, and that if they wished to reply they could do so. Mr. M'Cool accepted the invitation, and on taking the floor stated, "that he had always been a friend of the men, and had they given him the proper time to consider their grievances, there would never have been any trouble. That the firm would never settle the trouble while the men belonged to a Socialist organization; that the report that he was nervous when the committee called on him yesterday was untrue; that they (the men) always knew him to be a very cool and calm man; that he would give them until to-morrow afternoon to return to work; if they did not do so they could call for their money and they could consider themselves discharged." Comrade Schulberg and myself replied to him, and at the close of the meeting the men were as firm as ever.

In the afternoon, I was informed that a meeting of "good citizens" would be held in Schwed's Hall to denounce the socialists and to endeavor to influence the men to return to work. The Executive Committee of the strikers decided to also hold a meeting that evening in their own hall. At the "citizens" meeting, which was a frost, speeches were delivered by Father P. F. Ward, who denounced the socialists and advised taking drastic measures to drive them from the neighborhood. He argued that the men should stand by the firm who had done so much good for the city and had distributed so much money in wages to their employees. The next speaker was an ex-Police Magistrate, Jere. Doherty, and ex-A. F. of L. Executive Committee man, who virtually seconded the speech made by the priest. Then came John Sheehan, an ex-puddler, but who is now employed in the office of the Allegheny Heating Company; he begged the workmen not to pay any attention to the socialists but to lay their grievances before the managers of the Car Company, and he had no doubt that they would be duly considered. Then came William J. Morris, who represented the "business men" of Woods Run. His advice was a speedy and peaceable solution of the difficulty, and he assured the men that if they would go about it properly they would meet with success and at the same time retain the good will of the citizens, which they would forfeit if they persisted in allowing themselves to be led by socialists. The last speaker was Superintendent M'Cool, who on being introduced was received with hisses, which continued until the chairman requested that the Superintendent be given a hearing. M'Cool said that many of the men were out simply because some other fellows had quit, not because they had any real grievances themselves. He promised that if any of the employees went to the officials and made a formal complaint, it would receive attention and would be settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Jere. Doherty and John Sheehan, who took such a dislike to the socialists, were representatives of the capitalist parties, and had secured these positions while being officers of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers' Association and of the American Federation of Labor.

Other business men after the adjournment of the citizens' meeting (so-called, which, by the way, consisted of about only two hundred people) stated that they were of the opinion that the Socialistic element which "was forcing itself into the community," was not the class that should lead the strikers; and if they were to be organized, they would prefer to see them go into the Knights of Labor, the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, or the American Federation of Labor.

At the meeting of the strikers, held on the same evening, great enthusiasm prevailed. From 4,000 to 5,000 men were packed in and around the hall and the adjoining streets. Perfect order was observed, and they were addressed by Comrades Schulberg, Stamper, Eberle, Gallagher, Miller, and myself. The difference between Old and

New Trades Unionism was thoroughly explained by the speakers, and also the reason why the politicians, the business men, the fakirs, and others had arrayed themselves on the side of the firm. At the conclusion of the meeting it was clearly manifest that what the firm and their friends had driven to accomplish had failed, and had acted as a boomerang instead.

On Friday morning, our meeting was called at the usual hour and our speakers carefully dissected the speeches made at the "citizens" meeting, which more than pleased the strikers. One incident I wish to report in relation to the speeches made at this (Friday morning) meeting, and that is in reference to Comrade Geo. Gallagher's speech, in which he called the attention of the strikers to the attitude which Father Ward had taken towards them at the "citizens" meeting. He advised them not to say much in relation to it, for the clergyman would be called to account by those higher than himself in authority. The remainder of the speeches were taken up in advising and cautioning the men to be orderly when they went to the mills for their money, and to keep away from the saloons and take their money home to their families. This advice was carried out to the letter, and until half-past eleven at night there had been no sign of drunkenness among any of the men, and at that hour the reporter of the "Pittsburgh Times," who had carefully gone over the field informed me at the headquarters of the Socialist Labor party that he had not found one drunken man in all Woods Run, which was something that was never known before on a pay night.

On Saturday morning, the usual meeting was held, and in the audience was the Night Superintendent, John Meade. While Chairman Stamper was reporting the number of mistakes in the pay-roll, Meade interrupted and said this was not so. Several others, who belong to a LOCAL OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, AND WHO, BY THE WAY, HAD BEEN ON STRIKE PRIOR TO THIS TROUBLE, AND WHO HAD BEEN DEFEATED, COINCIDED WITH THIS MAN, MEADE. Thereupon, men from different parts of the hall arose and stated that there had been mistakes in their pay of from one to five dollars. This little excitement was quieted, but it was quite noticeable during the meeting that Meade and these other two men endeavored to cause confusion. During the latter part of the session, one of the strikers came to me and stated that what Meade and the other two were doing was part of a pre-arranged plan to disturb the meeting, and if possible create a fight so that the police could arrest all hands. I immediately took the floor and called the attention of the men to what had just been reported to me, and requested them not to do anything which would tend to assist those who had entered the hall for the purpose of creating trouble. I then called Meade's attention to the fact that he was disturbing the meeting, and requested him to disperse with the meeting that he was endeavoring to hold in the lower end of the hall until after we had finished ours. If he took exception to anything that the speakers might say, he could have the privilege of the platform to reply. At first, Meade tried to misconstrue what I had said, but upon my second explanation he was completely disarmed, and the meeting continued in an orderly manner to the close.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee, which took place after the adjournment of the morning session, the reports were made by men in charge of the various departments that organizers of the Knights of Labor, the Amalgamated Federation of Labor and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers were circulating reports to the effect that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance had no money, and therefore would be unable to assist them financially if the struggle lasted much longer; but they represented organizations which had large treasuries, and if they would organize into their bodies they would receive not only the moral assistance but the financial assistance as well. Among these, there was a man Thomas, National President of the Pattern Makers' Union, who, all during the strike, worked at Schoen's mill, THIS ACTING AS A SCAB THROUGHOUT. This, the committee said, was causing some confusion among the men, and wanted to know whether we would allow speakers from these organizations to address the men. We replied to them saying that we did not think that it was good policy at this stage of the battle to allow men to address the strikers who had refused to give the strikers any consideration when they appealed to them at first. One of the committee-men asked who were the people who wanted to address the strikers and were informed that they were Mr. Dolan and Mr. Warner, of the United Mine Workers. The Executive Committee adjourned without taking any definite action.

At this meeting of the Executive Committee, George Gallagher, a prominent member of the committee, failed to respond to his name. Inquiries were made about him; but neither at his home, nor at the Central Police Station, nor anywhere else could anything be learned of him. The newspapers began to publish articles about his "mysterious disappearance," insinuating that Gallagher had deserted the strikers. After the strike was over Gallagher re-appeared. He had been locked up by the police and no one allowed to see him. Such a barbarous conduct has been put in the hands of a lawyer for prosecution.

At half-past two in the afternoon, the second meeting was called by Chairman Stamper, and the Executive Committee was about to submit their report, when John P. Neilson, a street car conductor, took the floor and began to denounce the socialists and said that there were local leaders who were able to conduct this strike in Allegheny, without importing foreigners from New York and other States. This caused confusion and yells of "put him out." Chairman Stamper quieted the men and stated that inasmuch as Comrades Schulberg and Brower had not arrived yet, the meeting would stand, adjourned until 4 o'clock.

Meade and his followers, being again outskanked, immediately started in to kick up a row, which gave Captain Thornton the opportunity he seemed to have been waiting for to blow his whistle and call the rest of the police to his assistance, and they arrested all

in the room. But a number had already escaped through the windows. About a quarter to three o'clock Comrade Schulberg and myself arrived on the scene and were informed by members of the Executive Committee of what had taken place, and we were requested to go to the headquarters of the party in Pittsburgh and await further information. The news of the arrests spread like wildfire through Allegheny, and as the men were being taken out of the hall and placed in the patrol wagon their wives and families lined the streets through which they passed and cheered the strikers as they were on their way to the prison. The action of Mr. Morris in denouncing the socialists who had led the strikers, caused a great number of his customers to say some very unkind things about him, and in order to get back into their good graces again, he rushed to the central station and put down forfeits for as many men as would accept the same. Politicians also came to the rescue and endeavored to show the strikers that they were their friends, and that the "windy speakers from other cities ran away when the trouble was on."

The most of the men to gain their liberty, which they were deprived of by the schemes of these same individuals who now offered them forfeits, accepted the same. On returning to the party headquarters, we at once sent committees to Lawyer Marshall and retained him to defend the men in the morning. On Sunday morning, I attended the hearing, and Counsellors Marshall and Thompson were on hand to defend the men. The police officers being unable to identify any man who "struck a blow," they were all discharged. The mass meeting which we were to have held on Sunday to protest against the action of the police, was postponed upon the advice of Counsellor Marshall. On Monday morning, the Executive Committee met, and I suggested that we recommend to the strikers that the various departments be called in separate sessions and they take a vote whether they wish the socialists to continue to assist them in this strike or not. This was agreed to and the regular meeting was called to order. The Executive Committee reported the proposition, which caused quite a discussion where it was shown that only these few discontented individuals who belonged to the American Federation of Labor were the only ones who were not satisfied. The Executive Committee insisted upon the suggestion being carried out, and the meeting adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock in the evening to hear the reports of the different departments. In the evening session of the Executive Committee the men reported that while they were discussing the proposition that was submitted to them, word came that the firm would like to see a committee. Thereupon a committee was appointed who called on Mr. M'Cool. He promised that he would concede the three demands made: "In fact," claimed he, "the firm was just about to change these conditions when the men went out." He was then asked what about the increase in wages and he replied that the firm had agreed to give them 15 cents per day advance, all around. The concessions made by the firm being almost what was asked by the men, each one of the Executive Committee was asked if they did not think that from the concessions already won from the firm, and from the conditions existing, it would be better to return to work and perfect their organization. Each man speaking individually agreed to this and the strike was formally declared off.

This being the first battle fought by the S. T. & L. A., the reason for its founding and the tactics it pursues, have been all tested and proved correct. It should serve as an encouragement to persevere with renewed vigor. The propaganda it served to make for Socialism has been so well plowed, the ground having been so well plowed, it would be a pity if the Pittsburgh comrades should find their work now hampered by lack of funds. It is to be hoped that the comrades everywhere will realize that this fight and this opportunity is their fight and their opportunity; that the Pittsburgh D. A. of the S. T. & L. A., and along with it, the party there are standing on the breach, and are therefore entitled to all the support the comrades everywhere can send in.

WM. L. BROWER,  
National Secretary, S. T. & L. A.

## LECTURES.

CHAS. HARTZHEIM, "The Social Problem," Sunday the 9th, 8:30 p. m., Harlem Socialist Club, 118 E. 10th street, N. Y.

LUCIEN SANIAL, "Imperialism," Sunday the 9th, 8:30 p. m., D. A. head-quarters, 149th street and Third Avenue, N. Y.

DISCUSSION MEETING, "The Present Situation in Section New York, Monday the 10th, West Side Educational Club, 340 W. 53d street, N. Y.

Press Fund for the Workers' Republic, Dublin, Ireland.

Previously acknowledged \$58.50  
Section New Bedford, Mass., list 36, 1.25  
Section Birmingham, Ala., list 95, .75  
Section Watbury, Conn., list 99, .20

Total \$60.50  
A first installment of \$50 was sent to Dublin on March 14. Sections are urged to settle up for lists and return the same.

General Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$904.24  
Section Marion, Ind., per T. A. Hickey 5.00  
M. W. Pringle, Cloud Calif., 45  
Tarr, 45  
Arthur Keep, N. Y. City, 2.72

Total \$1,002.51  
N. B.—With this amount, having been reached, the campaign of 1899, we close the first thousand dollars and now begin anew.

Socialist Labor Party,  
Section New York.

Social Gathering and Dance,  
to Celebrate International Labor Day,

at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., betw. 3d & 4th Aves.  
Monday, May 1st, 1899, COMMENCING AT 9 P. M.

TICKET, 10 CENTS.

Musical by the Musical Protective Alliance,  
L. A. 1028, S. T. & L. A.

The Proceeds of this Affair will go to the Campaign Fund of the S. T. & L. A.

## OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—  
Henry Kuh, 184 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary Robert Randlow, 103 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Executive Committee, Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Meeting of April 4, with Arthur Keep in the chair. Absent Sanial and Mitchell. The former excused. The financial report for the week ending April 4 showed receipts, \$112.20; expenditures, \$52.44.

Section Cincinnati, O., reported the expulsion of E. Schultz. A communication from Branch 2, Section Cincinnati, asking for a separate charter, because of the troubles in the Section, was read and the Secretary instructed to reply to L. Stone, of the first Assembly District, N. Y., presented a complaint against the Editor of THE PEOPLE for not publishing an article of his against the "Luce Sam" (Johnston) dialogue on the question of taxation in THE PEOPLE of March 5, and for the answer given him (Stone) in a Letter-Box notice in THE PEOPLE of April 2. After a lengthy discussion, the action of the Editor was sustained.

Resolved, to call upon the Sections of the party, urging them to push with all their might the cause of the May Day PEOPLE and to transmit orders for same in due time.

Charters were granted to new Sections in: Homestead, Pa.; Joliet, Ill.; New York, N. Y.

JOHN KINNALLY,  
Sec. Secretary.

Connecticut.

HARTFORD.—We mourn the loss of one of our oldest comrades, Wm. Werner, who departed this life on Friday, March 31. Comrade Wm. Werner was one of the pioneers in this city and a conscientious worker in all propaganda. He was a charter member of this Section.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON.—A large number of comrades from Boston and suburbs organized permanently on the 10th of April a week-end meeting. The organization was held in the city hall and every prospect of nearly 300 within a short time. Comrades throughout the State should also start the ball rolling. The following permanent officers were elected by the Greater Boston Society: Financial Secretary-Treasurer, H. W. A. Ransoh; Secretary, Wm. J. Corcoran, Jr.; Executive Board, James J. Stevens of Boston, Godfred Beck of Boston, H. W. A. Ransoh of Boston, Ernest Jones of Everett, John Finnegan of Everett, Frank Macdonald of Yarmouth, Wm. J. Corcoran, Jr. of Boston.

WM. J. CORCORAN, JR.,

CAMBRIDGE.—On Sunday, April 9, 2 p. m., at 261 Massachusetts avenue, Temple Honor Hall, Cambridgeport, our Section will hold a public meeting. The speaker will be David Goldstein, of Boston. Subject: "Law of Surplus Value."

R. E. MCINNIS.

Kansas.

Those who voted the Socialist Labor party ticket last election, or who have become interested in forwarding Socialism—THAT IS, SOCIALISM—are requested to send their address, not for publication, but for use of the State Committee in furthering the agitation. Sleep no longer, but address me at once. Fraternally,

KANSAS SOCIALIST, S. T. & L. P.,  
201 East 4th street, Pittsburg, Kansas.

New York.

To the subdivisions of Section New York, S. T. & L. P., in the Borough of Brooklyn. Comrades.—The undersigned has received a communication signed by five subdivisions of the above Section in the Borough of Brooklyn, calling upon the Organizer, in accordance with Art. 4, Sec. 6, of the by-laws, to call a Borough meeting, for the purpose of taking a stand against the Organizer and the General Committee for their action in not submitting to a general vote a plan of re-organization decided on at a meeting held on Sunday, April 3, at the residence of the Organizer, 315 Washington street, Brooklyn. All members in good standing will be admitted.

ABELSON, Organizer,  
Section New York, S. T. & L. P.

YONKERS.—Section Yonkers, having decided to draw up a set of by-laws, requests all comrades throughout the county, being in possession of such laws, to kindly send copies of same to the undersigned.

EDUCATIONAL CLUB PROGRESS, a club which has been organized for the purpose of promulgating the interests of Socialism among the young generation in particular, and for aiding the party in general, has decided to hold a meeting on April 10, at 230 Ashburton ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

"WHEREAS, The last campaign has shown and proved the inexorable necessity for a DAILY PEOPLE:

"WHEREAS, We know that this can only be realized by increasing the circulation of the now existing weekly PEOPLE:

"WHEREAS, We believe that by increasing the circulation of the weekly PEOPLE and by aiding for the same it will at least be able to issue the same twice a week, etc., till we have a daily PEOPLE;

"RESOLVED, That we, in order to enlighten the masses upon their vital material interests, authorize the Co-operative Publishing Association, in whose charge the paper is, to send a copy of THE PEOPLE to the members of this club."

New Jersey.

The municipal campaign in the city of Paterson is being carried on in a vigorous manner. During this week meetings have been held in the 1st, 2d and 6th Wards. At the 1st Ward meeting, held in Turn Hall, addresses were made by Comrades Hamford, of Brooklyn, Wm. Walker, of Newark, and Matthew Maguire, our party candidate for Mayor, in Haledon, a suburb of Paterson, we have also put up a ticket for the first time, and expect to poll a large vote. All the comrades in Passaic County are expected to turn out at the polls on election day, Tuesday, April 11th, and help bring over all the workers they can to the side of our party, the Socialist Labor party.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

DAILY PEOPLE Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$23,324.12  
19th A. D. New York, \$2,324.12  
E. J. Hardney, Vineyard Haven, 1.00  
Mass. .50

Total \$25,648.62

## Trades' and Societies' Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding one line) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of \$3.00 per annum. Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE, 23 Duane street, New York City. Our Secretary: William J. Brown. Financial Secretary: Murphy. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3d and 5th Thursdays at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 301 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa. 338

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. T. & L. P. The County Committee representing the Section meets every 4th Wednesday at the hall of Essex County Social Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 339

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fred. 340

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION, N. Y. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street. District 1 (Bohemian), 331 East 1st street, every Saturday at 3 p. m. District 2 (German), at 10 Stanton street, every Saturday at 3 p. m. District 3 (Irish), at the Clubhouse, 205 East 11th street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m. District 4 (Polish) meets at 342 West 42d street, every Saturday at 8 p. m. The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Fairbanks Hall, 1551 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m. 341

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: PETER STAPF. 342

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, L. A. 49, S. T. & L. A. Headquarters 79 East 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres. Aug. Laska, Sec'y, 79 E. 4th street. 343

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. T. & L. P., 24th 25th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d and 14th street, Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday. 344

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. T. & L. P. Meets every 2d and 4th Sunday of every month at 10:30 o'clock a. m. at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 158-160 3d avenue, New York City. Subscription orders take effect on 1st of each month. Sec'y, Scand. Am. Arboretum. 345

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS & TRIMMERS UNION, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A. Headquarters: 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting every Thursday evening at 8 p. m. 346

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORKVILLE meets every Monday evening at 204 E. 10th street. The Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism by means of discussions and debates. Com. and join. 347

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" NO. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office: 257 E. Houston street, New York City. Meetings every Thursday, 3 p. m. 348

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Clubhouse, 528 East 11th street. English lectures every Sunday evening. Bowling alley and billiard room open every evening. Visitors welcome. 349

Arbeiter- Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S

Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 150 local branches with more than 10,000 members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may become members in any of the branches upon payment of a deposit of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$5.00 for 40 weeks and \$4.00 for another 4 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances a benefit of \$3.00 and \$2.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$25.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit of \$1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. The cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 25-27 3d avenue, Room 33, New York City.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee of the REINHARD LACHNER, 13 Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

WORKMEN'S

Furniture Fire Insurance.

Organized 1871. Membership 14,000.

Principal Office, New York and vicinity.

OFFICE: 64 East Fourth Street, Old New York City, N. Y. Meetings from 1 to 3 o'clock, p. m.